

REED CALLS WILSON PLAN A SPIDER WEB

Warns of European Entanglements in Speech to Missouri Legislature.

HE POINTS OUT DECEIT

Pact May Force U. S. to Become World Policeman Against Inclination.

JACKSON CITY, Mo., March 18.—Characterizing the League of Nations as a spider's web skillfully woven by European diplomats to catch America in meshes of international entanglement, United States Senator Reed today denounced the scheme before a joint session of the Missouri Legislature.

He pointed out that although the American people were first given to understand that the league constitution was conceived by American statesmen who were compelling its adoption by the reluctant nations of Europe it is now revealed that "the entire scheme, from first to last, with some slight modifications, is the product of British statesmanship."

This fact, the Senator declared, might indicate why England, still retaining her fleet, would protect the United States five to one. He told the attentive legislators who heard him now, in his opinion, the league would impair American sovereignty, violate the provisions of the Constitution and set aside the Monroe Doctrine.

United States a Forced Policeman.

In addition there would be created a super-government of the world which would force the United States into international questions and into the duty of policing lands in which we had no interest or to which we owed no obligations. Mr. Reed analyzed the constitution of the League, the League of Nations following his points by means of copies of the charter, which had been distributed among them. Speaking of the British origin of the proposed constitution he continued:

"European diplomats have skillfully woven their spider's web so that we may be caught in it and we may be bound for all time to send our gallies to assist the dominant nations of the earth in policing the world and ultimately to assist some of them in any of their power or quarrels over territory."

"Those who conceived the structure did not intend to allow the United States to escape once it should take its step within the entangling web."

By quoting the words of President Wilson Senator Reed refuted the argument of certain advocates of the league who state its powers would be merely advisory. In this connection he said:

"There are a number of advocates of the league who seek to protect it against the indignation of the American people by arguing that the council has only the power to recommend and that it is then optional with the several nations to comply or to refuse to comply with the recommendation."

"Let us examine that miserable argument. If it be a true statement then the league is bound by no force whatsoever and the league is an innocuous thing. Why multiply so many words about armies and navies and force if there is to be no force?"

"If, however, it is contended that the obligation is morally binding, then, indeed, we are worse off because the United States will keep its moral obligations, whereas some other nations might not."

Record Power for Council.

"All these contentions were utterly destroyed by the President, who when he presented the league constitution to the Peace Council expressly stated:

"Armed force is in the background of this programme, but it is in the background, and if the moral force of the world will not suffice the physical force of the world shall."

The vesting of tremendous power—power such as never was given before in history to five men, in the members of the Executive Council, was a bad feature of the constitution on which Senator Reed held special emphasis. He characterized the council as "an oligarchy clothed with mere arbitrary powers which were ever wielded by any despot on earth."

"Here is a tribunal of five men," he said, "without any limitations whatsoever upon their authority, against whose decision, once rendered, there is no appeal save to armed force. Against the abuse of their power there are neither checks nor safeguards. If this be not a creation of the very command of the world then the language of agreements cannot create power."

The Executive Council, fortified by the disarmament provisions of the constitution, would have absolute power to limit American armaments, he pointed out. He showed the danger of this in these words:

"We may be beleaguered by enemies. All the enemies of destruction may be gathering about us. Yet unless we gain the consent of the five masters of the world we must remain unprepared and meet our fate with naked hands."

An example of question which would be brought before the United States herself Senator Reed pointed to a grant of land by Mexico to Japan and Germany by Colombia to a French Power which intended building a fortress commanding the Panama Canal.

WOULD PREFER LOCAL LEAGUE.

Chilean Wants South Americans to Settle Own Problems.

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 18.—The Mercuro in an editorial today dealing with the League of Nations says Chile has nothing to lose by joining the league, but it suggests that it would be preferable if the statement of Chile, Bolivia and Peru could create their own organization and settle their differences without intervention by outsiders.

The newspaper announces that the Chilean Minister to France has been instructed to urge the League of Nations conference on the League of Nations. It adds that Chile will support the principle and proceed to an accord with the other South American neutrals.

LODGE DEBATES LEAGUE WITH LOWELL TO-NIGHT

THE PRINCIPALS

HENRY CABOT LODGE

Age—67.
Occupation—United States Senator.

Descended From—Giles Lodge (who came to America in 1772).
Graduated From Harvard—1871.

Honorary Degrees—LL. D. from Harvard, Yale, Williams, Dartmouth, Princeton, Union, Amherst, Clark University.

Admitted to Bar—1876.
Public Office—Member Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1880-81.

Member of Congress, 1887-93.
Member of U. S. Senate since 1898.

Member Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, 1903.

Member U. S. Immigration Commission, 1907.

Other Office—Editor North American Review, 1873-6.

Lecturer on American History, Harvard, 1876-9.

Regent Smithsonian Institution, 1880.

Trustee Boston Athenaeum.

Overseer Harvard University, 1884-1890, 1911.

Author—"Life and Letters of George Cabot."

"Short History of English Colonies in America."

"Life of Alexander Hamilton."

"Life of Daniel Webster."

"Life of Washington."

"History of Boston."

"Hero Tales From American History."

"Story of Spanish War."

"One Hundred Years of Peace."

"Democracy and the Constitution."

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

Boston, March 18.—A debate for which to find a parallel in history is necessary to go back to the days of Lincoln and Douglas will take place here to-night in Symphony Hall.

The subject will be the League of Nations; the principals, United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican leader, and A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University.

Boston, the city in which President Wilson first spoke in this country on his league plan, is thrilled to its political and social foundations by the forensic duel of which it is to be the scene.

A feature of the affair which renders it unique is the fact that the principals have in many ways run parallel. Both are graduates of Harvard, of the Harvard law school and are authors of

numerous political works. Both are descendants of famous Massachusetts families and both were born in Boston. Everywhere in the city is expressed the opinion that the public discussion will take its place in history as the most important on the international issue.

The usual rules of debate will not be observed. Senator Lodge, according to the arrangements, will speak first for one hour, pointing out the defects of the league. Then for an hour and a half Dr. Lowell will defend the substance of the covenant championed by President Wilson and will reply to the arguments of his opponent. Senator Lodge will close the discussion in an address of half an hour.

The Judge of the great debate will be the peoples of the earth, listening at the ends of telegraph wires and cables.

critics quoted in Washington despatches. At the offices of the League to Enforce Peace yesterday afternoon serious differences among the officers of the league were vigorously denied. A statement was issued stating that the league officers in which it was set forth that of the league's 300,000 members only eight had resigned, two of whom were connected with state branches, and one of whom, presumably Mr. McCarter, was a member of the executive committee. The statement says in part:

"Mr. Taft's attitude, which is substantially that of the league, is that he would accept the Paris covenant as it stands and thank God for it; that it does not, however, fully meet his ideal, and being as strong in some respects as the plan have been advocating; that he would be glad to see amendments that would strengthen it and make it more effective; that he would be glad to make changes that will make still more clear the meaning which we understand it to carry. He is also favorable to making changes that will placate opinion, especially in the direction of definite acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine, which we understand is already the real basis of the instrument."

Eighty Girl Strikers Fined.

Eighty girls, all striking garment workers, were arrested yesterday during picket riots in Harlem and seven fines were imposed. Angelina Banba, 21, of 134 104th street, paid the highest fine, \$25, for materially damaging the face and features of Josephine Lupina of 1637 Park avenue. Hair was pulled and the face scratched.

From Angelina the fines scaled down to \$3, which was paid by Katie Sunshine of 1643 Bathurst avenue, the Bronx.

The complaint, said Katie was altogether too tough and asked the Magistrate to look upon her torn garments for revulsion.

Grp Reappears on T. S. S. Tacoma.

MONTEVIDEO, March 18.—Influenza has reappeared aboard the United States cruiser Tacoma. Shore leave has been suspended.

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A. LAWRENCE LOWELL

Age—61.
Occupation—President of Harvard University.

Descended From—John Lowell, a Harvard graduate of 1760.

Graduated From Harvard—1877.

Honorary Degrees—LL. D. from Yale, Princeton, Louvain, University of Illinois, Dartmouth, Columbia, Williams, Brown, Bowdoin, University of Missouri, Washington University, Johns Hopkins, Ph. D., Frederick Wilhelm University, Berlin.

Admitted to Bar—1880.

Public Office—Member Boston School Board, 1896-99.

Other Office—Sole trustee, Lowell Institute, since 1900.

Trustee, Institute of Technology.

Chairman executive committee, League to Enforce Peace.

Member American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Lecturer on government at Harvard, 1897.

Professor of government at Harvard, 1899.

President of Harvard University since 1913.

Author—"Transfer of Stock in Corporations."

"Essays on Government."

"Governments and Parties in Continental Europe."

"Colonial Civil Service."

"The Influence of Party Upon Legislation in England and America."

"The Government of England."

"Public Opinion and Popular Government."

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PRESIDENT SHOULD QUIT, SAYS PENROSE

Senator Suggests Resignation Would Test U. S. Sentiment.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Challenged by the New York World to resign and submit his opposition to the League of Nations to a vote of the people of this State, Senator Penrose yesterday replied that President Wilson should resign and test the sentiment of the people of the United States through an election.

"Your telegram of March 15 has just been called to my attention upon my return to Philadelphia," Penrose telegraphed the World yesterday. "It seems to me the logical proposition would be for President Wilson to resign and test the sentiment of the American people on the so-called League of Nations, as he has defined it. This would give him an opportunity to explain fully what he has in mind in a way which he has not so far clearly done."

Senator Penrose in an interview said: "A considerable majority of the people are opposed to the proposition as outlined by President Wilson, without any explanation of a definite character as to its scope and intent. For all I know there is a similar majority in the House as exists in the Senate."

"Under these circumstances, if we had a Parliamentary system of government such as exists in England, President Wilson would have to resign and go before the people on his issue. Lloyd George would have to resign and go before the people if he failed to retain a majority in Parliament."

Continued from First Page.

"Does it surprise you to know that those are the words of President Wilson?" Senator Penrose demanded. "In a speech delivered in the city of Washington on May 6, 1914."

"I next quote from a very distinguished Englishman known and loved by all Americans for his keen understanding of American institutions and American ideals, James Bryce."

Bryce Against Plan.

"In his great work the American Commonwealth, after discussing the power of the President to remove and appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, he says:

"The problems which the Foreign Office of the United States has to deal with are far fewer and usually far simpler than those of the Old World. The republic keeps consistently to her own side of the Atlantic; nor is it the least of the merits of the system of Senatorial control that it has tended, by discouraging the Executive from schemes which may prove ruinous to the country, to diminish the taste for foreign enterprises and to save the country from being entangled with alliances, protectorates, responsibilities of all sorts beyond its own frontiers."

"It is the easier for the Americans to practice this reserve, because they need no alliances, standing unassailable in their own hemisphere. The circumstances of England, with her powerful neighbors, her Indian Empire and her colonies scattered over the world, are widely different. Yet different as the circumstances of England are, the day may come when England the day may come when the example of the American Senate will then deserve and receive careful study."

"America does not need a League of Nations so much as a League of Nations needs America," Senator Penrose concluded, "and in the interest of humanity we should be willing and the American people are properly safeguarded, which they are not in the constitution as now proposed."

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CALDER ASKS PEACE AND EXTRA SESSION

Will Not Vote for League Depriving U. S. of War Making Choice.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

TROY, March 18.—In a speech before the Troy Rotary Club and members of the council of the Chamber of Commerce in the Union Club here today United States Senator Calder declared that he would never vote for a League of Nations covenant which takes the power to decide questions of war away from the United States Government.

The Senator also said that he is convinced that the first duty of the American Peace Commissioners in Paris is to arrange peace terms, and he scored President Wilson for attending the conference and for not calling a special session of Congress.

"Anxious as I am for the peace of the world," said Senator Calder, "I am more anxious for the peace of America. If I read the constitution of the League of Nations right, it appears to me that we would have great difficulty in shaping the league's policies. It might enroll us in quarrels with other nations on other continents with which we did not have the slightest concern. It permits the executive council of the league, which is its real governing body and in which we will have only one vote, to dictate to us with whom we shall go to war."

"I shall never vote for a constitution which takes that power away from our own Government. Under the terms of Article VII. Great Britain would have a dominating influence in the final determination of the policy of the league, for under the terms of this article she would apparently have a vote, not only for England, but one for Canada, one for New Zealand, one for Australia and one for South Africa, while the United States

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Tells Troy Rotary Club Business Men Demand Reconstruction Laws at Once.

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